The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,090.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

* For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CHINDURA," 2033 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, on SATURDAY, the 30th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

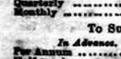
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannart, on THURSDAY, the 4th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDEARABBAS, LINGA, BURRIER, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

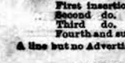
The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Bennett, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Poro Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. H. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month. on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 44	Rs. 25	Rs. 14	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	33	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2,050 424	...March 30
INDIA	2,289 500	...April 17
MEDITERRANEAN	2,273 426	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	... ,, 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Transatlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

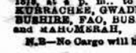
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 1877

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 6th April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Futt, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

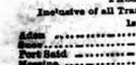
For passage, &c. apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BROTHERS and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in Liverpool and London respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcement" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3668 600	G. F. Oates	8th do
SUMATRA	2488 450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932 450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063 500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3148 600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2916 400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742 600	J. D. Steward	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. Ormston	16th ,,
THIBET	2593 400	J. H Torbock	30th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ON April 1st a STEAM LAUNCH will commence to PLY between BHAYNDER STATION and BASSEIN FORT. It will leave Bhaynder at 9-30 a.m. after the arrival of the Down Mixed and Bassein Fort at 3 p.m. to join the Up Mixed.

For further particulars see Handbills exhibited at stations.

J. R DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT CULTIVATED IN INDIA,

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root, equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a four-seated open carriage, a pair of grey Arab horses, valuable medical books, &c., &c., Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, &c., &c., the property of Major Barnon. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruetstand, teapoy, salver, table candlesticks, &c., handsome dining room furniture, such as mahogany dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern dining room arm and without arm chairs, dumb waiter, drawing room furniture such as circular tables, centre ottoman, drawing room chairs, whatnots, teapoys, brussel's carpet, easy and folding chairs, English iron portable four post bedstead, clothes and gown presses, dressing glasses, dispense articles, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome light four seat open carriage.
1 Pair of grey Arab horses.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION sale of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a first class piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a handsome English built open carriage, a powerful Australian horse, plants, &c., at No. 12, Colaba Depot.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, house, &c., the property of Captain Murray, the same comprises rich star cut glassware handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet and liquor frames, waiters, tea-set, butter-pot, biscuit box, table piano, and chamber candle sticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well-seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of blackwood canop table in 4 pieces, side-board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, whatnots, handsome circular pier and card tables, easy folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, ornament stands, tea-poys, lady's davenport, rich Brussels drawing room carpet, plated double-light hanging argand lamps, a sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by John Boardwood and sons, first rate chromolithograph in gilt and maple frames, handsome teakwood four posts bedstead, canopy cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One handsome light four-seated open carriage [in excellent order.]
One powerful Australian carriage horse.
One child's perambulator.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., in a tent opposite the Old Bombay Club.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and richly carved household furniture, &c., the property of a native gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION sale of valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, horses, carriages, &c., at Retreat Hall, Belasets Road.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, horses, carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of W. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th March '7.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE MINT will be CLOSED for the RECEIPT of BULLION on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of April.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 29th March 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE GULISTAN, or ROSE GARDEN, by Shaik Sadi, translated from the original by Francis Gladwin. Price Rs. 3.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act of 1877, showing corresponding Sections of the old Code and English Chancery Acts, with Notes of Decisions thereon and Sections, applicable to Small Cause Court. Rs. 4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

STANLEY IN AFRICA,
THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
SPECIAL NUMBER.
Price Re. 1; by Post, Re. 1-4.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of KUNDAMUL MANEKROY, lately carried on trade or business in Bombay as a General Merchant and Dealer in Cashmere Shawls, Scinde Work, and Trichinopoly and Delhi Jewellery, by means of his Munim, LILARAM CODDUMULL, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of KUNJILAL MOHUNLAL and JEWALANATH SEWLAL, trading in Bombay, Delhi, and Madras, under the name, style and firm of KUNGILAL JEWALANATH, was filed in this Honorable Court on the Twenty-fifth day of March instant, and whereas the said Kundamol Manekroy has been this day duly adjudicated an Insolvent under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter XX. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATES and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court. And that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date, file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 25th day of March 1878.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 25th day of March 1878.

NOTICE.

Dr. JOHN GROSCOURT REED, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN GROSCOURT REED, late of Hyderabad, in the East Indies, Doctor of Medicine, a Surgeon in the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, who died at Hyderabad aforesaid on the 26th November 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits were granted on the 22nd March 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King King, and Co., are required, on or before FRIDAY, the 3rd May 1878, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. King, King and Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to LUCY HAYNES REED, Spinster, the Administratrix in England of the personal Estate and Effects of the abovenamed deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 29th March 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

CHEAP RATES FOR CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Burnaby's Asia Minor, 2 vols.	20	0
Valentine Baker's Clouds in the East	10	0
Sterndale's Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range	12	0
McCoan's Egypt as it is	10	8
The Khedive's Egypt; by De Leon	10	0
Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade	12	0
Croll's Climate and Time in their Geological Relations	12	0
Baker's Turkey in Europe	12	0
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England, 150 Illustrations	10	8
My Rambles in the New World; by L. Biart	4	0
Muir's Life of Mahomet	8	0
Lanfrey's Life of Napoleon III. vol 3	10	8
Klunzinger's Upper Egypt, its people and products	8	0
Drummond's Jewish Messiah	9	0
Beavan's Freshwater Fishes of India	6	0
Stray Feathers, a Journal of Ornithology, 1873 to 1876, 4 vols	40	0
Spon's Engineers' and Contractors' Price Book, 1877-8	4	0
Supernatural Religion, vol 3	8	0
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft	2	0
Blackmore's Erema, 3 vols.	15	0
Monier Williams' Indian Wisdom, *soiled*	10	0
The Sataka in Pali with Commentary	15	0
Max Müller's Chips from a German Workshop, vol. 4	9	0
Van Laun's History of French Literature, vol. 3	9	0
Haydn's Dictionary of Science	6	0
Tyrwhitt's Handbook of Pictorial Art	11	0
Greener's Modern Breechloaders	4	0

THACKER AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

ICE MACHINES

Of the most approved construction,

ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name,

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; author of "A History of India from the Earliest Ages;" "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp.; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 10 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

CALCUTTA:—W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square.
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AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY AT 3, SASSOON BUILDINGS (OPPOSITE THE MINT AND TOWN HALL), FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from the Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz, either in Hhds., Pipes or Butts.

Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

	Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Medoc, superior Pts. 7 Rs. and		12	0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)		14	0
Pauillac (full body)		14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate.)		16	4
Margaux exquisite Bouquet		20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme, choice growth		24	0
Sauternes mellow and soft		15	0
Haut Sauterne, very rich and fine		20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier cru, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1873 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly good year Crême de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS, LIMITED.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Beaujolais		16	8
Fleurie		18	0
Beaune		19	8
Savigny Beaune		23	8
Pommard		26	4
Pommard, very old		30	8
Volnay, old Vintage		38	0
Chambertin		40	0
Cloe de Vougeot, (the élite of Burgundies).		48	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
St. Hubert du Chasseur	38	0
White Sparkling St. Peray	34	0
White Sparkling Volnay	38	0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Laubenheimer 1873, or Erbacher		16	8
Bodenheimer		18	8
Niersteiner		20	4
Rudesheimberg, 1868		25	0
Liebfraumilch, 1868		30	0
Johannisberg, 1868		36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865		50	0
Brauneberg Moselle		20	0
Moselle Blomchen (Flower)		24	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868		40	0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality		39	8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality		36	0

ITALIAN WINES.
From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs.	a.
Vino Irpino, red	13	8
Vino Serino, red	14	0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16	4
Capri Bianco, white	16	0
Capri Rosso, red	15	8
Lagrima Cristi, red	18	12
Do. do. white	22	8
Pompei Bianco, white	24	0

SHERRY.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Old Brown Sherry (soft and pure)		16	8
Old Pale Sherry [light and dry]		17	4
Very Old Pale Sherry at Rs. 20 and		24	0
Very Old Montilla [Cordova], dry and light, specially recommended		28	8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]		30	0
Manzanilla [real] extremely dry		31	8

PORT.

	Rs.	a.
Pure Oporto Wine, rich and full-bodied	18	0
Do. Old matured in wood	20	8
Superior Vintage Port	24	0
Extra Superior for Invalids, very old	26	0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DEFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

	Qts. per Doz.	Rs.	a.	Pts.	Rs.
Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	28	8		16 0
Chateau de Pierry,	do. do.	29	12		17 4
Ay Mousseux, Superior		32	8		18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39	8		22 0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry	44	0		
Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49	0		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER, Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13	8
Do. do. do. Pints	7	8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London	15	0
Do. White (like finest Chablis) do.	16	0

BRANDY.

	Rs.	a.
Cognac 24 years old, bottled in Bombay	20	8
Do. 34 do. do. do.	21	12
Do. E Vignier Gassios and Co.'s O. D. W. de Charente	23	8
Do. do. Silver Vine Leaf	24	12
Do. do. Gold do.	26	8
Exshaw No. 1, at Rs. 37, and No. 2 at	25	0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs.	a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22	0
Very Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg [Islay] Whisky	23	0
Very Old Blend of Islay Ben Nevis and Glenlivet Whisky	24	0
Hollands Gin, Henkes, bottled here	16	0
Do. do. in clear square Chrystal Flasks	18	12
Do. do. finest in Hock bottles	20	8
Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitters	20	0
Do. Bouquet, a new Liqueur for mixing with Wines or Spirits	30	0

BEER AND STOUT.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Bass' Beer bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	3 12
Barclay's Stout, bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	3 12

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

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4, Hummum Street.

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East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

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Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 350.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Re. 20.

German Silver Keyless lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

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GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
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A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH MARCH 1878.

The political news received to-day is at ll as indefinite as ever, and we have accordingly to report a continuance of very unsettled business here, with, as a general rule, more sellers than buyers of all descriptions of produce.

Yesterday's commercial advices from Home, although indicating no very decided movement, may be taken as showing a less hopeful feeling about a peaceful settlement of the Russian difficulty. Consols are unchanged at 95⅛, and French Rentes at 109, but Seeds remain firm with an advance in Ferozepore Rapeseed of 1s. and in Calcutta Rapeseed of 3d. per quarter. Wheat to arrive is unchanged with the exception of 1s. per quarter in Soft Red to arrive.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London as quoted by Reuter yesterday shows a decline of ¼ in Fours and an advance of like extent in Fives-and-a half. In the weekly quotations for Metals a decline of £1 per ton is noted in Copper Braziers and Silesian Spelter.

Cocoanut Oil in London is unchanged, but in Coffee there is a reduction of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 1s. in Mysore.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull at irregular prices and Cotton in Liverpool closed flat, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices 1-16d. lower all round. In arrivals Reuter reports business in F. G. F. Hinguughaut, with the G. F. clause, February-March shipment *via* Cape, at 5 7-16d., and in G. F. Westerns, May-June shipment *via* Cape, at 4⅝d. per lb. The latter figure if correct shows a drop of fully ⅛d. per lb., and for regular Bombay qualities private telegrams advise a decline of quite 1-16d. per lb. with more sellers than buyers. No improvement has taken place in the position of the Market either present or prospective, on the contrary there seems every reason to expect a further decline. The crop here is undoubtedly short, but this is lost sight of in Liverpool in the face of the large receipts at the American ports, whilst the political situation, critical as it is, would be sufficient of itself to warrant lower rates.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents. per lb., and Futures are again omitted. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	11,000	4,000	9,000
Five days' do.	51,000	22,000	39,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,852,000	3,704,000	3,735,000

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday the sum of £500,000 was again offered, resulting in £415,000 being allotted to Calcutta and £85,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8¾d. per rupee all round, tenders on both Presidencies at that rate receiving 18 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week's biddings this shows an advance of about ¼d. per rupee, and in sympathy with the improvement evidently Bar Silver has advanced to 54½ per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. Private advices, while confirming the rise, further add that there is a demand for Silver from America, but this, we fancy, will be received here with some degree of doubt. We have frequently of late had the same reason assigned for a temporary firmness in Silver only to find that such purchases as were effected eventually found their way to this side, and in all probability this instance will prove no exception. We observe a withdrawal of £250,000 from the Bank of England advised for Germany which probably is in exchange for Silver sold in London by the German Government.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a very firm appearance, and rates to begin with were quoted 1-16d. higher all round. There were very few bills offered, however, and during the day an easier tendency became apparent, inasmuch as the Banks came out as buyers of Credits again at 1s 9d., and the market closes weak at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.		per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9⅛d.			
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9d.to 1-16d.		,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.		,,	

On Calcutta business has been done in house paper on demand at ½ per cent. premium, but for Bank paper we still quote 3-16. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation remains at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is practically unchanged, the demand being very limited, but the few small transactions reported have been, if anything, a slightly higher rates. We quote Fours at Rs. 104 to 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The Share Market has not undergone any special change. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. firmer, but other Banks are unchanged. Land Companies have not altered, and in Press Shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving shares are, if anything, the turn firmer, an advance of Rs 10 being quoted in Colaba, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Nursey.

Dividends.—Reuter telegraph that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China pays 3 per cent. for the half year and carries £40,000 to Reserve. The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company have declared a dividend for the half year ending 31st December of Rs. 30 per share, making with the interim dividend to 30th June 10 per cent. per annum.

The Cotton Market remains dull in the extreme. Small purchases are still being made to cover March shipments at exceptionally high rates, say Rs. 177 for Good Fair Omra and Rs. 189 for Good, but for April delivery buyers have almost entirely withdrawn and there are sellers at about Rs. 3 per candy under ready rates without leading to business.

Seeds continue firm at Rs. 6 6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7 11 per cwt. for Rapeseed, supplies of both being very limited.

Freights become if possible more depressed daily. by steam for Liverpool £1 5 per ton is asked by Consignees, but probably £1-3 9 would have been accepted for a large line. By sail for Liverpool the unusually low rate of £1 10 per ton does not appear to attract shippers, and there are re ls in the Market for Trieste and Venice at £1-5 per ton payable here. An enormous quantity of unfixed tonnage is now pressing on the market and it is difficult to see where the decline in rates is likely to stop.

Piece Goods have not quotably altered. There is still a shade more enquiry than was apparent before the holidays ; but, after all, the trade is on a most unsatisfactory basis and is likely to continue so until the position up-country takes a better turn.

Coals are very firm with no sellers to arrive, even at an advance of As. 4 per ton. Stocks on the spot have been materially reduced, and should a war take place there seems ample room for a very important rise.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	667½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	147½
Bank of Madras.....	40,000	250	all	10 do.	665½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,000*
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,625
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,350
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	85 p.s*	940
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	3,000	300	all	15 p.s*	245
Broach Mills	1,500	150	all	10 p.s*	92½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	710
Dorin S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dharamsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	740
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	878	1,000	all	30 p.s.	870
Hydraad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	910
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	8.5
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	8½	650
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,500	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's..	2,500	1,000	all	6-p.s*	1,225
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
Mazagon S. and W. Co....	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	880
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Fraas Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	15 p.s*	710
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	715
Soonderdas Spinning..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	765
Do do. ½ Share..	340	1,000	250	125 p.s.	375
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	..	675
Victoria Mills	525	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (Rew). Freehold and Fire Co. Limited	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	750
Mazagon Land	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	105
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	825
	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	220

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	1874 p.s.	1,770
Bombay Gas Company...	60,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay New Mill Co..	60	1,000	all	40 p.s.	800
Land ng and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ltd....	500	500	300	35 p. s.	375
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c	40
Mechanics Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	525
Thresher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	12 p. s.	525
Victoria Assembly Co. ..	1,000	250	all	6 p. s.	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Excelsior, 1,217 tons, Captain J. J. Joslin will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The s. s. Symington, 1,322 tons, Captain G. Hallett sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The s. s. Guy Mannering, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Wann, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo

The s. s. Ocrun 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 190 deck passengers.

The s. s. Kate, 916 tons, Captain W. Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Cardiff, 22nd Feb., with a cargo of 1,478 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Balli Brothers.

The ship Zephyrus, 700 tons Captain J. P. Monnelle, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Cardiff, 3rd Nov. with a cargo of 1,004 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The barque Nor Wester, 545 tons, Captain McVenne, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Chittagong, 11th Feb., with a cargo of 11,000 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Framjee, Sands and Co.

The s. s. Propontis, 1,416 tons, Captain G. E. Dunn, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, *via* the Suez Canals, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mr. and two Misses Dixon, and Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers and 3 children.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Bushire, 538 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee with general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. C. Harald, Mr. J. Waller, Col. L. Messurier, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maloney, and Mr. and Mrs. Esoo Balloo. For Bushire.—Capt. E. L. Durand. For Gulf ports—90 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Gwalior, 1,720 tons, Captain C. G. Abbot, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Southampton, *via* the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—428 casks beer, 1,378 packages piecegoods, 42 bales twist, 21 cases sweetmeat 50 cases brass, 31 cases c hinea, 40 cases clocks, 320 packages color and paint, 78 packages papers, 42 cases umbrellas, 335 cases provisions, 5 cases boots, 497 tons coal, 950 bundles iron, 31 cases candles, 10 bottles quicksilver, 173 packages wine and spirit, 82 cases oilmanstore s, 4068 planks, 175 cases varnish, 127 cases window glass, 125 barrels cement, 284 boxes silver, 72 bundles E. teeth, 4 boxes specie, 111 boxes copper coins, 6 bags coffee, 2 bundles old gunny bags, 40 bales drill, 134 bags gum, 4 packages horns, 281 packages clover, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Kate (s)	Simpson	Cardiff Feb 22.
	Nor W ster	... ...	Chittagong, Feb 11.
	Zephyrus	Monnelle	Cardiff, Nov 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination s.
28	H M S Jumna.....	Parsons	England.
	Symington (s).....	Hallett	Rangoon.
	Propontis (s)	Dunn	Marseilles.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Bushire (s)	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vess ls obtained their port cl-arances ; esterday:—Steamer Guy Mannering, Mann, to Calcutta.
Ship Excelsior, Joslin, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Gwalior, to China.
Steamer Glamorgan, to Havre.
Steamer Cousett, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
23	Star of Africa	Barron	Cape Town, Jan 17.
24	Austin Friars(s).....	Barker	Bombay, Mar 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23—Steamer Enterprise. Ship Glencorse. and a Barque (showed N C P M).
Mar. 24—Steamers Duke of Lancaster and Malda. Ship Star of Albion.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
26	Mahratta (s).....	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
25	Khersonese.....	.....	Coast.
	Poonah (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Madura (s).....	.....	B mbay.
26	Mars	.....	Cocoanda.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Poonah :—Mrs R M Macdonald Miss Gabell, 4 children and infant, Mr and Mrs H B Dawson and 3 children, Mrs D Dunkan and 2 children, Mrs W Digby and infant, Mrs Drury, Miss Bourne Mr R K Fuckle, Mr F Church. Dr and Mrs S E Hunt and 2 children, Mr W G Mclvor, Mr A Gibson, Col Peache Lieut C I and Mrs O F Smithers, child and 2 infants, Mr A Wilson, Mr and Mrs Hendrie and Mr Wilson, Lieut Col Hankir, Mr R Davidson, T Sydney—Mrs H B Grigg. To Mulgrave—Mr W Gidney, Mr Byrne, Mr and Mrs Roberts, Mr G G Smith, Mr and Mrs J Aldered 2 children and 2 infants.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 28.

FROM LONDON.

Cervin s—60 casks t ar, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 10 tins and 1 case varnish, Ebram Abdool Currim ; 3 cases clocks, Serabjee Hormusjee Rottlewalla ; 250 kegs red le d, Tempal Ganna. Emblehop s—67 cases corks, D D Shah ; 11 bales printing papers, Abdoolla Meya Saheb Surufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Winged Hunter s—500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Agnes Oswald s—204 bales cotton, Munilall Vurjlall ; 100 bales cotton, Motlall Runchordass.
Arsaces—11 bales wool, Lillaidhur Topun ; 101 bales wool Nurse Khutlow.
Nellie Martin s—92 bales wool and 15 bales rags, Bunnichund Fuckeerchund ; 20 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Manockchund Megjee.
Olympia s—1,881 bales wool, Rowmund Mygrai ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 118 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee ; 50 bales wool, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Munilall Vurujlall ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwts bones, Sajoodin Nordins.
Marioneth s—626 cwts myrabollams, Runsordass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—250 cwts sandalwood, Peerbhoy Assur ; 3 cases fishmaws and 14 cwts deer horns Nemchethoy Gangjee ; 78 bales cotton, Jemchund Khimchund ; 93¾ cwts dry ginger, Bhaujee Furshotom.

FOR HAVRE.

Whitter—650 bales cotton, and 300 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.
Glamorgan s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Vincy and Co ; 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,450 bales cotton, Gerrie Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, and 1,050 cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 901 bales cotton, Jula Siegfried and Co.
Neva Providencia—400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Red Star s—350 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Asiria s—999 cwts gin-d seed, Knoop and Co.
Zambesia—1,125 cwts turmeric, 61 4-8 ore, Wyllie and Co ; 9,800 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 130 cwts coffee, Hajee Cassum Jo sub.

FOR GENOA.

Asiria s—9 tins castor oil, G Grondona ; 160 bales cotton, and 124½ cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ganges s—56 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Zambesia—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 840 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zerbino s—97 cwts coffee, A Blaschek and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—5 cases shark fins and 4 cases fishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Goculdass ; 60 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 40 bales twist, S. N. Tulatee ; 36 bales twist, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 300 bales twist, Nurseo Kessowjee and Co ; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 65 cases shark fins, Hajee Fazula Ebrahee ; 75 bales twist, H. G. A. Khalock ; 40 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee ; 22 cases shark fins, Veerjee Nanjee.

HIGH COURT.—March 29.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—T and Sayani, Muljee and B—Part heard.
705-76—Pestonjee Kharsedjee Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
534-77—Craigie, L and C—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Sadoo bai Radoojee and others—Birningham H and L—Part heard.
535-77—Craigie, L and C—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Krishna Rubin and others—Prescot and Wilder.
444-77—Janardhun and G—Awatai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and F.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

783-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wassudeo Abajee and another—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
701-77—Pestonjee, K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinney.)

For Investigation under Sec 608 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Chunabai vs Goolbee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.

LONG CAUSES.

9-78—In person (a pauper)—Hafizanbeebee vs Khudizanbeebee and others—In person—(Part heard)
608-77—Tyabjee and S—Khimji Dollia and others vs Thacker Lillachur Kessowjee—Inverarity and J.
480-77—Remington, H and L—Luckmidas Hunarzi vs Dewoorebai and another—Shapurjee and T.
7-78—Mr Birkmeil—Hajee Haroon M vs Dhonderaj Vemayeak —M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 27.

Dundas, Capt, R E, from leave, from England.
Maguire, Major, 44th Regt, from leave, form England.
Phelps, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, from leave, from England.
Fi deu burg, Col, Bombay Infantry, from leave, from England.
Stone, Capt, 72nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Tytler, Col, 4th Goorkhas Regt, from leave, from England.
Cuning, Surg, 4th Goorkhas Regt, from leave, from England.
Sanderson, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Barker, Capt, 10th Hussars, from duty, from England.

MARCH 28.

Whieldon, Lieut, 46th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Penton, Capt, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Fowler, 1-2nd Queen's, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—March 28.

Maguire, Major, 44th Regt, from leave, to Madras.
Spens, Capt, 72nd Highlanders, from leave, to Sialkot.
Finden, Surg, 72nd Highlanders, to Simla.
Messurier, Lieut Col, R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major J J Hefferman, 22nd Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Maj H W Harris, Bomby Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of applying for a Medical Board there.

Surgeon A F Cobbe, Madras Medical Service, and Civil Surgeon, Mangalore, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surgeon A J Leggatt, Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from this date.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgeon-Major J G Asher, M D, Indian Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major T S Veale, MD, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut C Owens, Commissariat Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut W C F Field, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate :—Captain P Murray, Bombay Unattached List.

The services of Surgeon J MacGregor, M B, C M, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Sub-Conductor A Bank, P W Department.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Conductor P J Hunt, Sub-Engineer, P W Department.

The undermentioned Officer of the Army Medical Department is brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Command from the 14th instant :—Deputy Surgeon-General G Kaehnlein, M D.

Lieut J W S Mercer, 18th Regiment N I, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 16th March, till further orders.

Captain D Gordon, of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted sick leave to Europe for six months from the date of embarkation.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-and-Colonel from the date specified : Major Reay Temple Clarke, 30th March.

The services of Lieut H Pilkington, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Railway Branch of the P W Department.

The following Station Order by Major-General J Forbes, C B, Commanding at Mhow, dated 12th March, is confirmed : Lieut-Colonel C F Keary, and Capt Orpe will revise over charge of the Mhow Military Treasure Chest from Major H W Barris, Staff Corps, during the course of the day, subject to confirmation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the orders of the Government of India, the following temporary appointment is made :—Lieut G C Parker, Master Attendant, Kurrachee, to officiate as Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Lieut H Morland on privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P H LeFevre, B A, Chaplain of Baroda, is allowed furlough to Europe for four months from the 1st April next.

The Rev W Clark, M A, Chaplain at Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for 20 months.

The Rev J Higgins is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kurrachee, vice the Rev W Clark, M A.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following G O by the Government of India, dated 16th March, is republished :—"The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service :—Lieut-Colonel (Brev Colonel) Henry Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps, ordinary pension £458-8, annuity £668-12."

Major M C P Rice, Commandant 1st Sikh Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Lieut-Colonel I M Grieg, R E, Executive Engineer, P W Department, dated 9th February, is to commence from the 20th March.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Colonel W T Mills, Staff Corps, Wing Commander 30th N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure from Aden next, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Colonel J R Strutt, Staff Corps, Wing Commander 3rd N I.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G G O, dated 13th February, to Conductor C D Wise, of the Adjutant General's Department, Bombay, is cancelled at his own request.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Milne to act as Assistant Cotton Inspector at Dharwar during the absence of Mr Shearer on sick leave.

Mr G A Bipin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade, with effect from 4th June.

With reference to Government Notification, dated 27th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to take effect from the date upon which Mr Lestock Reid relinquishes charge of the office of Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General of External Commerce :—Mr C B Pritchard to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, or until further orders, as Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce. Mr A D Canny to act as Collector of Salt Revenue.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Government Notification, dated 31st August last, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel J. Thacker a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Surgeon Major Dymock, resigned.

Colonel H F Disbrowe is appointed a Member of the above-named Committee for examination in the Persian and Arabic languages.

Mr. Thomas Blaney is specially licensed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to practise vaccination and grant certificates under the provisions of the Act.

Surgeon J. M. Gregor to act as Civil Surgeon at Aden during the absence of Surgeon J Haly, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Major P Phelps, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Aden. Major E F Gambier, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions, with effect from the 21st February, in succession to Captain F C Hart, R E, who has reverted to Military duty :—Mr W C Hughes to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Mr C Brereton tobe Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

The following temporary promotions are made from the same date :—D Rutherford to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Mr G R Tilleck to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

The following temporary promotions are made from the 1st March, viz Lieutenant-Colonel I M Grieg, R E, who has obtained furlough—Major T J Dowden, R E, to be Executive Engineer, First Grade, Mr J D Fergusson to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Mr J C Pottinger to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Rao Bahadur Weemadee Bapoojee, to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Lieut H D Olivier, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut-Col J LeMesurier, R E, having reported his return from furlough, is re-appointed to act as Superintending Engineer in Sind, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr F R Griffith, on being relieved, will revert to his substantive rank as Executive Engineer, First Grade, and to be appointment of Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, and officiating Superintendent of Works, Eastern Indus.

It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council has been pleased to accord sanction to an extension of the service, for such time not exceeding two years, from the 30th March 1878, on which day Colonel Sir Henry Green, Governor General in Council may determine, of Lieutenant-General the Hon Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K C S I, R E, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works and Railway Department, and at present Personal Assistant to His Grace the Governor of Madras.

Mr Rustomjee Pestonjee Patel, M A, L L B, to be substantive protem Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Viramgam, in the Ahmedabad District, until further orders.

Mr Atmaram Gopal Bhagwat, to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Nandurbar, in the Khandesh District.

Asam Shigram Raghunath, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class, in the District of Sholapur.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Oxenham, Principal, Deccan College, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, from 27th May next, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite, M A, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, is appointed to the Third Grade of the Educational Department, with effect from the date of Mr W Draper's retirement.

Mr E Giles B A, Acting Educational Inspector, N D, is confirmed as Educational Inspector, N D, vice Mr W Draper, and will continue to act in the Northern Division.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH—APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 3rd, 7h. 57m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr. 29	.....	5 58	6 12	{ 8 54 m 9 20 a	3 6 m 2 58 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 58	6 13	{ 9 46 m 10 4 a	3 49 m 3 37 a
Sun. 31	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 57	6 12	{ 10 24 m 10 33 a	4 19 m 4 25 a
April.				{ 10 54 m	4 54 m
Mon. 1	All Fools' Day.	5 56	6 12	{ 10 58 a 11 24 m	4 55 a 5 9 m
Tues. 2	.....	5 55	6 12	{ 11 24 m 11 53 m	5 26 a 5 34 m
Wed. 3	English Mail expected	5 55	6 12	{ 11 49 a 0 23 m	5 54 a 6 1 m
Th. 4	.....	5 54	6 12	{ 0 23 m 0 53 a	6 23 a 6 31 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

		Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April	1 ..	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	,,	2 ..	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	4 ..	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.
China	,,	3 ..	5-0 P.M.	5-30 P M
Australia	Mar.	29 ..	3-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M
Mauritius and Reunion	April	8 ..	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,,	8 ..	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 5 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Friday..... Mar. 29

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Monday ..... April 8

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be PARADES EVERY DAY next week near the Band Stand for JUDGING DISTANCE, Practice at 6-30 a.m. and 5-15 p.m.
White Clothing without Arms to be worn.
Helmets in the Morning and Forage Caps in the Evening.
Members are requested to attend these Parades till they have given 24 answers.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Cor

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TRIAL OF THE RAJA OF POOREE.

CUTTACK, MARCH 27.

Two more witnesses, who had accompanied the deceased to the Raja's palace, were examined this day, and they described before the Court in what a horrible state they found the deceased, who was covered with burnt marks and was rolling on the ground in agony, and how they carried the deceased to the hospital.

The crowd was much less to-day.

The Raja was taken out by a back-door.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

Sir Andrew Clarke leaves for Simla on Saturday.

VISIT OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB TO KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, MARCH 28.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab arrived here by rail to-day. Present, the Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, the General, and Heads of Departments. H. E.'s visit has reference to annexation.

*** The Lieutenant-Governor comes on immediately to Bombay.—H. P. C.

KAZEE SHAHBOODEEN AT NOWSAREE.

NOWSAREE, MARCH 28.

This afternoon Khan Bahadoor Kazee Shahboodeen, Revenue Commissioner, Baroda State, visited the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Nowsaree Zartoosteo Madressa with the Sooba, Rao Bahadoor Luximon Juggunath, Judge, Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Dheamook, and other officials. He was received by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servaie, one of the trustees of the Nowsaree Madressa, and others. Kazee Shahoodeen personally examined the students of the first class in English, Persian, Sanscrit, and natural science. He expressed satisfaction at the progress. Afterwards an address was read by a scholar in English, thanking the Dewan for the annual grants in aid to the Madressa. Kazee Saheb in returning thanks said that he would be very glad, with the aid of His Highness the Gaekwar's Government, to see the building of the Madressa rebuilt and the institution provided with necessary scientific apparatus.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that General Ignatieff is charged with a diplomatic mission to induce Austria to inform the British Government that it must not reckon on Austrian support.

MR. OLIPHANT'S REMOVAL.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

With reference to our telegram of 25th instant, concerning Mr. Oliphant's removal, Lord Salisbury, when replying to the question put to him, far from disapproving, fully supported the action of the Indian Government in removing Mr. Oliphant from Hyderabad, and merely regretted the necessity of the measure.

RUSSIA AND THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

The reply of Russia to England's demand that all the peace conditions should be submitted at the Congress, has been received and is understood to be in the negative, and maintains the right of Russia to veto any discussion on the peace conditions.

DISSATISFACTION IN ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has declared the Treaty made at Stefano to be null, besides a scourge for Roumania.

OBITUARY.—Sir Gilbert Scott, the renowned architect.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Lord Derby, Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned office to-day.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

A special Cabinet Council was held to-day to consider Russia's reply respecting the peace conditions.

STATEMENT BY SIR S. NORTHCOTE.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in replying to a question put said, that the Russian reply respecting all the peace conditions being submitted to Congress, was received by the Government yester day. Russia will adhere to her previous declaration, that the Powers may raise such questions as they think fit, but that Russia reserves to herself the liberty to accept or decline their discussion. This, Sir Stafford said, closes the diplomatic correspondence.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Bokhara, with the outward English Mails of the 15th instant, left at midnight last night for Bombay.

The Nepaul left for Galle and Calcutta at 9 a. m. yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 27, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat. The London Cotton Market to-day closed flat.

Fair Dhollerah 4¾

The Manchester Market has been dull and prices were irregular.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-8¾

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82

4½ per cent. do. 82½

5% per cent. do. 91

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅛

6 per cent. French Rents, 1872 109

Bar Silver 54½

The Chartered Bank of India pays a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year and carries to the reserve fund £40,000.

About £250,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrived—North, City of Poona, and Castore.

Departure—Thessaly.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 28, 7-32 A.M.

Mail Steamer Poona, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 28, 8-25 A.M.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	..1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	... .1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....1s. 9 1-16 to ¼d.	,,

We learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State:—The *Times*' summary of my answer as to Mr. Oliphant is incorrect. Fearing that Reuter may send it, I subjoin a true summary: "Lord Salisbury regretted that the Government of India had found it necessary to remove Mr. Oliphant. Her Majesty's Government had seen good reason to support them 'unreservedly' in that decision, but it did not imply anything injurious to Mr. Oliphant's private character."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* kindly says that many passages in the collection of extracts from native papers on which the Vernacular Press Law was founded "read like quotations from the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette*." We must repudiate the partnership, strongly as we disapprove of the new law, we can not refuse to admit that the more serious of the "reasonable extracts" have for their motive the deliberate disparagement of English rule in India, and not the mere condemnation of errors committed by individual administrators. We need scarcely ask our readers if any paper in India has ever surpassed the *Bombay Gazette* in complete loyalty to English rule.

In yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, it is notified that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an extension of the service, not exceeding two years, of Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Michael Kennedy, at present personal assistant for famine purposes to the Governor of Madras.

A correspondent reports a very sad accident which happened a few days ago in the Sutlej Bridge Division, I. V. S Railway. It appears that a large native boat crammed with native workpeople, both men and women, about forty-five souls in all, were either going or returning from work, when the boat, which was in mid-stream at the time, capsized, and only three men out of them could swim; and had it not been for the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, who lost no time in manning a life-boat to their rescue, these three would most probably have never landed. As it was, only seven men and four women were saved.

We have received a very singular correspondence from Ada Ricardo and James Ricardo, together with a playbill describing them. Ada Ricardo is a "young lady magicienne," who has announced in Ahmedabad that she intends making a "gushing magical appeal to the law and the heart of the Inner Temple;" and Ricardo, who says he is "Richard himself again," says at the same time that he will do "the world-renounced Davenport cabinet," show spirit voices and forms "awfully developed," and produce "King Theodore's obedient Abyssinia monkey; a live dog-faced Baboon that walks and talks and pegs like a trooper." Ada and Ricardo were recently at Bhooj, and assert that they were very badly treated by the military authorities, which has caused them to send two petitions to the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, asking for redress. Ada asserts that Colonel T. C Palin, the commanding officer of the 11th Regiment, N I., and staff officer commanding in the Bhooj cantonments, behaved very badly towards her from Monday, the 24th to Saturday the 29 h September, besides violently assaulting Mr. Ricardo, her assistant." This is what the afflicted lady says in her appeal to the Commander-in-Chief:—

"On Monday, the 24th, at about sunset, three bazaar peons and a Bheel were sent by Colonel T. C. Palin to my bungalow who, in spite of my protests, forcibly entered the premises, prevented me closing the front door, sat in the window sills and thus compelled me to stay up the whole night long. On Tuesday, the 25th, I appealed to Colonel Palin by registered letter, protesting against his illegal acts and cruel persecution, but received no reply; at or about 11 a. m. the same day, six or eight sepoys of the 11th Regiment, in plain clothes, were placed on guard in the compound, who opened my bath-room window, broke a wooden bar, and in order to deprive me of the little water I had, threw in stones and broke my chatty; which feats I brought to the notice of Captain Trench by letter the same day, but received no reply. My *materannie* was ordered off, a shopkeeper not allowed in, my bheestie with water prevented from entering, and, in order to starve me out, my own cook, with the little daily bazaar things driven far away. Even post communication was refused, and I consequently appeal d by registered letter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (posted subsequently, copy annexed, exhibit B. B.) and wrote to Colonel T. C. Palin stating I had done so, trusting he would stay his persecution pending His Excellency's orders; but I was annoyed and kept in constant dread the whole of the night of the 25th, and up to date have received no reply. On Wednesday, the 26th, I felt quite ill and sent for the doctor, but no sooner had my messenger gone, and I alone, than one of the guard, Purbhoo Rajbee, again entered the bungalow, seized me by the arm, dragged me out of the house, through the compound into the road, and threw me down a steep three other side of the road, on the stones, which tore my new dress, and from my torn pocket I lit my keys and ran into the house pulled them up, but my left arm in doing, and dragged me with violence into Colonel Palin's compound and right up to his house. Colonel Palin ordered the man to release me, and he then did so: did not bake me for breaking me so brutally, but asked me if I would now leave the cantonments." All my boxes, scientific apparatus, and all loose property was thrown out into the compound, much broken, and some totally destroyed; the house locked up, and all and property left in the sun all day and night, and by night, I was told, I never had to sustain considerable loss and much suffering. At 6 p.m. Colonel Barton rode into the compound and stated he wished be save the scandal that would attach to the station, and proposed to give a present of some money, carriage, &c., to Mandvi, and steam-boat expenses elsewhere, which was declined. On Thursday the 27th, self and property still in the sun all day, and in the cold dew all night, and men on guard Friday, the 28th, the same state of affairs continued. At 6 p.m. Colonel Barton called again, and urged the immediate acceptance of his offer, which, *under the circumstances*, was agreed to. At (1 a.m) one in the morning on Saturday, the 29th, two carts and a shigram came, and after signing a paper not to publish a report, down I went to Mandvi, and on Bhooj on the 30th, at noon, arrived in Mandavie, and at once received certain articles of my property, to wit, a revolver and box of tickets [which had hitherto been detained by Peon-jee and Khoja Palin], Rs. 144, and conveyance Rs. 144, and consideration as previously verbally agreed upon not to publish the facts, &c. Tuesday, 2nd October, took passage by mail steamer for Bombay, but being taken unawares, feeling ill, and dreading a mishap on board, landed at Veraval, and was carried on men on my cot when my carts arrived, where I was laid up for a considerable time, and which serious disaster I alone attribute to the violence and exposure I was subjected to in Bhooj."

Without pausing to wonder what Ada's mishap could be, we strongly suspect that there must be another side to the story she tells. She and her "assistant" Ricardo were notorious in Bombay, a short time ago as Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, and unless Colonel Palin had good reasons for thinking the pair were not altogether what they ought to be, it is improbable that he would have treated her in the way she alleges he did, and that there were strong reasons why he should have wished the whole lot, King Theodore's "live dog-faced Baboon" included, well out of the cantonments of which he has charge. The most extraordinary part of the affair is perhaps Colonel Barton's compelling (as is alleged) Ada and her "assistant" to sign the following paper:—

We the undersigned hereby agree not to publish in any newspaper in India or the United Kingdom, direct or indirect, any account of the affair in Bhooj, or to issue any pamphlet that may reflect to the discredit of the military or civil authority.

J. RICARDO.
ADA RICARDO.

Bhooj, 29, 1877.

After completing his work at the Madras Harbour, Colonel Thomason has, by orders of the Government of India, paid visits to Vizagapatam, False Point, Coconada, Madras, Tuticorin, Colombo, Cochin, Carwar, Goa, and Bombay, whence he proceeds to Kurrachee, returning, it is understood, later in the season to Madras, probably to witness the action of the north-west monsoon. Commander Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, has also been inspecting Vizagapatam, False Point, and Coconada. These two officers, in conjunction with Major Baird, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, will make careful surveys of, and reports upon, all the ports of India and Ceylon.

A notification in the last *Punjab Gazette* is rather severe on one Chandri Nanak Chand, for, it says, "For gross neglect of duty, apathy, and cowardice, on the occasion of the grain riots at Badli, in the Rohtak district, on the 10th September 1877, Chandri Nanak Chand is removed from the District Committee, and his name struck off the durbar list."

An archæological find is reported near Rupar. Greek copper coins, silver coins of Akber, two hundred swords, and double-edged swords. The informant was of opinion that the Sutlej, now some three miles distant, once ran close to the locality of the find.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, a petition has been presented by the Duke of Sutherland for authority to disentail the Sutherland estate, and it mentions that the Duke has obtained the consent of the heir apparent, the Marquis of Stafford, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess of Cromarty, and her husband. The Duke, in another petition to this Court, asks authority to disentail the estate of Cromarty, to which the heir, Viscount Tarbert, has consented.

The *North German Gazette* of March 1 publishes an article upon the Bill before the English Parliament relative to the right of jurisdiction of the British Crown over foreign merchant vessels in British territorial waters. The article says:—"It is clear that the English Government intends to claim jurisdiction over foreign vessels merely passing along the coast of England, and consequently over all those using that international waterway of commerce, the Straits of Dover. Such an extension of the right of jurisdiction is opposed not only to the character of this maritime road of the trade of the world, but also to the principles of international maritime law, which have up to the present been recognized as firmly established by the most eminent jurists, and been practically put in force by the decision of the majority of the highest Judges of the British Crown."

That Sir Edmund Commerell should be in command of the squadron at Gallipoli is one of the few reassuring points to be remembered as to the fate of the British fleet. Sir Edmund is a bold sailor, and was one of those who, in 1845, carried through the heroic exploit of cutting the chains across the La Plata, and forcing the river under the heaviest fire from the shore batteries. He was engaged, too, in the Crimean War—in which he won the Victoria Cross—and it is no secret that he would feel the greatest pleasure in having another brush with his old enemies, the Russians. He has vessels on both sides of the narrow Gallipoli peninsula, which is so narrow at Bulair that it could be swept clean across by the guns of the vessels on either side. To prevent the occupation of this Isthmus by the Russians is to prevent the closing of the outer-door of the Marmora tray, and Sir Edmund is just the man to prevent it, with or without orders.

The once celebrated cricketer, Julius Cæsar, died at Godalming, Surrey, on the 6th of March last. The *Sportsman* says:—He was one of the famous Surrey eleven captained by Mr. F. P. Miller, and proved himself one of the most useful all-round members of that team. He was a fine free hitter, chiefly forward to leg, and made some fine scores for his county, especially in and about 1861. He could field anywhere, though he generally took point, where he made many wonderful catches.

IRREGULAR POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, Cursumsey Dhunna and five other grain-dealers were charged with bringing a false accusation against a public servant, namely, a policeman. Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhagwandas, appeared for the defence.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these. A few days ago, a Mahomedan coolee went to the shop of a grain dealer, the first defendant, and purchased a *pailes* of rice. Before he paid for it, he was informed by a neighbouring rival tradesman that the measure was short. The grain, measured by the neighbour's *pailes* measure, was found insufficient, being one quarter of a seer short. The coolee seized the measure and was going to report the matter to the police, when a *douceur* of five rupees, given by the first defendant, induced him to alter his purpose; and the whole affair was hushed up. That was the story told for the prosecution.

The case for the defence presented another aspect of the transaction. It was stated that after the measure was found short the coolee brought a native policeman to the first defendant's shop; and that the policeman's protestations as a guardian of public virtue were silenced by a payment of five rupees to him by the first defendant; and the matter ended there as far as the action of the police was concerned. The first defendant subsequently went to a police Inspector and complained of having been coerced by the policeman (for he had paid the money against his wish) into giving him five rupees. The matter was taken before Mr. Barrett, acting Superintendent; and on the complaint of the first defendant, the policeman was suspended and the coolee was detained in custody. Subsequently, however, as the result of a further enquiry, the policeman was reinstated and the coolee released; and the tables were turned upon the first defendant and his friends who had corroborated his statements as to the payment of five rupees to the policeman. They were at once ordered to be kept in custody for bringing a false charge against the policeman. They were thereafter placed before Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, who refused to bail them when bail was offered; and the result was that they were kept in chowkey on Saturday the 16th, Sunday the 17th, and Monday the 18th inst., without any warrant; and it was not until Tuesday the 19th inst. that they were placed before the Magistrate, who released them on bail, adjourning the case until yesterday.

Mr. Gill, on behalf of the defence, argued that the police had no right to proceed upon any private information against his clients; that they ought to have laid a formal charge and brought the matter at once before a magistrate, instead of doing which, they disposed of the first case, the charge against the policeman, re-instated him in office, and released the coolie. But they went still further in the irregularity; for without any warrant, they ordered the defendants, who were complainants in the first instance, into custody, and detained them in chowkey for three days without placing them before a magistrate, and refused to admit them to bail. This the police officers had no right to do; for it was really an encroachment on the functions of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate agreed in the main with Mr. Gill. His Worship disbelieved the evidence of the coolee, the chief witness for the prosecution, and held that the prosecution had failed to prove the charge against the defendants, who were accordingly acquitted and discharged.

WHAT THE VICEROY SHOULD HAVE DONE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We take leave to think that if, instead of hurling a "bold from the blue" at the Vernacular Press, the Viceroy had addressed a circular letter to the editors of Vernacular papers, he would have checked disaffection in their columns for the remainder of his reign, and have saved his Government from the discredit attaching to the Vernacular Press Act. As such a letter would have had to be translated into several vernaculars, it need not have been graced with classical and poetical allusions, but it might have been couched in such homely terms as the following:—

My dear Sir,—You have probably heard that the attention of my Government, of the Secretary of State, and of the Press in England, has of late been directed to the Native Press of India, and that it is believed, not as well affected towards the administration as it should be. But you can hardly be aware that with a view to ascertain the disposition of the Vernacular Press towards the Government selections from its utterances during the last twelve months, have been made, translated, and laid before my Council. I am free to confess that I was not prepared to find among these extracts numerous passages, which, if not intentionally evil, are characterized by an absence of good will to the paramount authority in the country. I am not myself disposed to attach as much gravity to these passages as most of my colleagues, on the strength of a protracted residence in India, feel conscientiously bound to do; but I am bound to say that I have been much struck by the tone which the Native Press has assumed in commenting upon the wishes of the public, but I may at least ask you to remember that the Government is in the habit of looking to the Native Press as the exponent of public opinion, and to take for granted that it habitually desires to do so. Yet some of its vernacular critics systematically declare that it is animated by malignant or tyrannical feeling. The Government can usually expect to live down misrepresentation which is credited by the educated classes; but it cannot be equally confident of being vindicated by time, and the results of its acts, in respect to those classes who take their opinions of the executive from the vernacular newspapers, and who places me, perhaps, in a favourable position to pass a dispassionate judgment on the comments of the Press; and while I cannot approve of a liberty of opinion that has degenerated into license, I cannot but entertain a direct appeal on my part of the good sense of the conductors of the Press, will suffice to replace the relations of the Press with the Government on a safe and mutually satisfactory footing.

I am loth to do the son of Bulwer Lytton the injustice of supposing that he considers it the duty of a free Press to play the flunkey to the Government. If there is one thing more than another which has disturbed my equanimity since I arrived in India, it is the frequent allegation by my Government condemning the impartial and disinterested advocacy of a journal which I need not specify. To my mind, the want of chastity in a woman, of honesty in a banker, of piety in a clergyman, is not more deplorable than the absence of independence in a newspaper which professes to be free from official control. Such a new-paper is not only pro-titutes itself in the basest way, with a view to favours—in the shape perhaps of early and illigent intelligence, but by its grovelling sycophancy it brings the Government whose organ it professes to be, into contempt, far more than do all the diatribes of the most ruthless of our censors. It is instructive with me to loathe the very sight of a newspaper which pays me the poor compliment of assuming that I am amenable to flattery, and which in season and out of season acts as the apologist of my Government. If the Government of this country is so weak as to stand in need of such support as this, it is indeed high time for the executive to be subjected to the most radical reforms. But I protest against the assumption. The Government being composed of human particles is not always in the right; but it can well afford to dispense with the assistance of self-appointed advocates like this.

I have in my time been proud to be numbered, as my father was, among newspaper men. My contributions to the Press have fortunately drifted, after the manner of such efforts, into oblivion; and I do not again expect to be found among the writers who have the hire of their pens. But I am glad to have been behind the scenes of your theatre; for the "fellow feeling" engendered thereby predisposes me both to admire the literary merit of many a criticism of the policy of my Government, and to make allowances for the absence of it in others. I am sure that the public good, jump over the traces imposed by the exigencies of an exotic Government. At the same time you will, I am sure, admit that on persons who cannot bring themselves to regard the remarks of the Press philosophically, the irritability of some members of the Vernacular Press is calculated to have a mischievous influence. I do not suppose that any members of the Press are desirous of promoting or propagating disloyalty, for they must all perceive that the British Government notwithstanding its all-ged shortcomings, is a very mild despotism as compared with the tyranny that alone can replace it. But, however honest may be the motives of the conductors of the Press, the Government are bound, in the interests of the whole community, to hold them personally responsible for the effect of what they write upon less intelligent persons. I do not disguise from myself that a man who is nurturing some feeling of dis-tisfaction with the Government is usually to a great extent disarmed, when he sees that feeling embodied in a leading article; and I had far rather that people who are ill at ease should say boldly and even bluntly, what in their opinion the Government has done to vex them, than that they should let concealment gnaw at their loyalty.

The chief aim of my Government is not to be credited by one subservient journal with perfection, but to be credited by the Press and the public at large with a settled determination to 'trust in God and do the right.' To expect newspapers of all shades of political opinion, representing a variety of creeds and classes, and edited by men of varied temperaments and attainments, to unite in persons in honour of every act of the Government, would be most absurd. The Press would be contemptible indeed, and undeserving of the liberty it enjoys, if it pondered on the vanity of the Government in this way, and forgot its duty to act as a mouth-piece for the otherwise dumb millions of India. But it is not much to ask the conductors of the Press to extend to the Government similar consideration to that which the Government extends to the Press—I allude to the inference that the motives of the Press are honorable, loyal and unselfish. The Government, being composed of foreigners, cannot always succeed in compassing the wishes of the public, but it may at least ask the representatives of public opinion to take for granted that it habitually desires to do so. Yet some of its vernacular critics systematically declare that it is animated by malignant or tyrannical feeling. The Government can usually expect to live down misrepresentation which is credited by the educated classes; but it cannot be equally confident of being vindicated by time, and the results of its acts, in respect to those classes who take their opinions of the executive from the vernacular newspapers, and who places me, perhaps, in a favourable position to pass a dispassionate judgment on the comments of the Press; and while I cannot approve of a liberty of opinion that has degenerated into license, I cannot but entertain a direct appeal on my part of the good sense of the conductors of the Press, will suffice to replace the relations of the Press with the Government on a safe and mutually satisfactory footing.

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THE NEW HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.

It was reported a few months ago that the Small Causes Court, if the lease of the building occupied by which on the verge of the Esplanade had nearly expired, be ordered to be removed to the new High Court Buildings. It was subsequently stated that Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, had written to Government representing that serious inconvenience and interruption to the transaction of business in the High Court would arise by the removal of the Small Causes Court to the new buildings. Mr. Hogg, since assuming charge of the office of Chief Judge of the Court, also made a similar representation, urging further that no proper accommodation could be found in the compound of the new building for the miscellaneous goods and live stock and carts under writs of attachment issued by the Small Causes Court. In the face of those representations, however, Government adhered to their former order regarding the removal of the Court, which was to be effected on the 1st April next. New benches for the judges have already been fitted up on the ground-floor of the new building; and new furniture has been made for their courts. A large room on the ground floor, facing the Elphinstone Road—which runs road between the High Court buildings and the premises of the National Bank, &c. has been magnificently fitted up for a library, with book cases and presses extending from floor to ceiling, for the use of the pleaders of the court. The whole of the ground-floor has been ready for use for some days; and the furnishing of it had progressed so far that it was considered highly probable that the Small Causes Court would be removed from 1st proximo.

A chance has, however, come over the spirit of the Government resolution; and the Small Causes Court is not to shift into the High Court building. Unusual pressure must have been brought to bear upon the Government to induce them to change their decision after some considerable expenditure had been incurred. There was another report that the Fort Police Court would be removed to the new building instead of the Small Causes Court. We learn, however, that it is now finally decided not to remove either the Small Causes Court or the Police Court to the new High Court buildings, the ground-floor of which will be appropriated for the offices of the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Crown, the High Court Reporter, the Administrator General, &c. The upper portions of the building are not ready; and it will be some months yet before the whole building is made over for the purposes of the High Court.

We hear that a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Magistrate, and the Collector of Bombay, has been appointed to ascertain and report whether the present High Court premises in Apollo Street can be utilized for the purposes of the Small Causes Court, the Fort Police Court, and quarters for police officers, the fire brigade, &c.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. K. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the original and best paper wrappers) never fails to re tore Gray Hair to its youthful color imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain, and thorough quickly banishing dryness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural complement of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world:—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Rustomjee & Co., Bombay. Smith Stanistreet & Co., and R. Spencer & Co., Calcutta; De Souza & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Shirreff & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla, and Lahore; J. M. Bland & Co., Colombo, and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

COTTON MILLS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I am directed by the committee of this association to refute the statements made by Mr. Robert H. Elliot in a letter printed in *The Times* of February 26, that "the Indian and English mills have never come into competition with each other."

The members of this committee, consisting of manufacturers, agents, and merchants, have themselves within their own experience and knowledge, both in Manchester and India, seen a large trade taken from them by the Indian mills, in gray longcloths, domest cs, T cloths, and other goods, and in counts of yarn below 30's.

This is a matter of fact, not of belief, and the committee can prove by figures, in the same way that it has several times been publicly proved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and others, that the statements made by Mr. Robert H. Elliot in his letter are quite incorrect.

The following figures show the magnitude of the changes that have occurred with reference to those descriptions of goods and yarns which form the chief portion of the production of the Bombay mills:—

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

	Yearly average for Two years, 1876-7.	Three years 1867-8-9.
Long cloths	24,786 pieces	186,282 pieces.
Domestics	2,101 ,,	10,729 ,,
T-cloths	559 673 ,,	850,004 ,,
18's to 24's mule twist	1,170 lb.	57,223 lb.
16's to 24's water twist	84,300 lb.	412,757 lb.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. HOBBS, Secretary.

Association for the Removal of Protection from Indian Manufactures, 33, Arcade-chambers, St. Mary's-gate, Manchester.

LATEST BETTING QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

10 to 1 agst Liberator	12 to 1 agst Woodcock
10 to 1 —— Shifnal	14 to 1 —— Citizen
10 to 1 —— Regal	20 to 1 —— Chimney Sweep
11 to 1 —— Boyne Water	20 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst Placida	20 to 1 agst Lord Clive
14 to 1 —— Bruce	25 to 1 —— Snail
14 to 1 —— Rob Roy	25 to 1 —— Rylstone
14 to 1 —— Chevron	25 to 1 —— Petrarch
20 to 1 —— Sidonia	25 to 1 —— Touchet
20 to 1 —— Rosy Cross	25 to 1 —— Organist
20 to 1 —— Strathmore	33 to 1 —— Winchilsea
20 to 1 —— Belphoebe	25 to 1 —— Juan
20 to 1 —— Speculator	

CHESTER CUP.

16 to 1 on the field.

TWO THOUSAND.

2 to 1 agst Beauclerc	10 to 1 agst Katie Crit
5 to 1 —— Pilgrimage	10 to 1 —— Athol Lad
5 to 1 —— Childeric	10 to 1 —— Clementine
8 to 1 —— Insulaire	

THE DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Beauclerc	20 to 1 agst Katie colt
7 to 1 —— Sir Joseph	20 to 1 —— Fitz James
11 to 1 —— Insulaire	20 to 1 —— Maximilian
12 to 1 —— Childeric	20 to 1 —— Cyprus

OUR FIELD ARMY.

(*Times*, March 8.)

In our last article we pointed out that an important part of the process of preparing for an expedition beyond seas was the putting together, organizing, and transporting our resources. The first step would naturally be to call out the First Class Army and the Militia Reserve. In France and Germany, where local nation has been brought to great perfection, the arrangements for distributing and forwarding to their destinations the reserve men have been so carefully elaborated that, on receipt of the order "mobilize" the machinery is at once put into motion. All the railway warrants and routes are ready for immediate issue, the men know exactly where and when they are to go, and commanding officers of corps are prepared to send off a certain number of men each day, so that they arrive without any further authority, or any sending in of requisitions. As nearly as possible a fortnight after the receipt of the order for mobilization every regiment and department of the corps of army corps in readiness to proceed to their respective rendezvous. Owing to the variety of uniforms and the constant changes of quarters, we should find it more difficult than either the French or Germans to complete quickly by means of the reserves our service regiments and to equip and send out new ones. But the difficulty could be greatly diminished were we in time of peace to establish a system of mobilization which should, as in France and Germany, work, so to speak, automatically. It is quite possible that a scheme has been matured by the Horse Guards Staff, but it has not been published, or tested. With our present system it would seem to be the simplest plan to call up, in the first place, all reserve men, including the Militia Reserve, to the Brigade Centres, and then embody the Militia, clothe, equip, and distributed among regiments according to requirements. It would be necessary, however, to carry out this idea that a store containing all needed for a certain number of men should exist at each Brigade Centre. This could easily be done as regards the arms and most of the accoutrements and equipment but a practical difficulty would occasionally arise with respect to clothing as well as certain articles of accoutrements and equipment. The reason is obvious. Only a portion of the militia brigades would comprise a battalion ordered on active service, but the whole of some sub-districts could provide the home battalion with all the men required, others would have few or none and others again more reserve men than would be needed. Take, for example, a Highland Brigade and a Highland Brigade: the former might have 500 reserve men and be called upon to furnish no more than 300 to its own battalion, while the Highland Brigade, with, perhaps, only 300 reserve men, might need the services of 1,000. The clothing and equipment of the two brigades are quite diff-rent, but the difficulty might be overcome by forwarding at once the 200 surplus men of the Fusilier Brigade to the Brigade Centre of the Highlanders and there fitting them out. Useless, however, would be the call upon the whole district to make his own arrangements as to distribution, and each Brigade Centre were provided with sufficient clothing, arms, &c., for all probable contingencies, much time would be lost in correspondence with the Horse Guards and in the mistaken issue of articles needed from Woolwich and Pimlico. Every Colonel of a Brigade District should be kept informed on the following points:—1, The number of reserve men required to complete the battalion to its full war strength; 2, the number of reserve men in his district; 3, whence deficiencies are to be made good, or how surplus men are to be disposed of. The Adjutants of Militia and the Staff Officers of Pensioners should be provided with returns, and all reserve men who should become valid only on being countersigned by them—for, respectively, the Militia and Army Reserve. Were some such arrangements made it would be possible to assemble at the Brigade Centre all reserve men, giving them 48 hours to make their private arrangements for the four days after the receipt by the colonel of the sub-district of the telegram directing mobilization. It ought to be possible to fit them out in another four days, and within 10 days from the receipt of the order to assemble at the rendezvous all officers and men should be ready to march to the stations where they are assigned. In the meantime the young or weakly men with the service companies could be dispatched to the depots. In short, within a fortnight at the outside, the regiments belonging to the expeditionary force could be at the point of embarkation, and the mobilization of the whole army corps, one month, and in the course of another month could be in the Mediterranean. Indeed, within five weeks from the date of the receipt in India of a telegram ordering the despatch of the expedition, a complete division could be brought to its destination.

THE FUGITIVES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Notwithstanding the large number of fugitives from the seat of war, crowded into Constantinople, whom the Turkish Government has shipped off for settlement in various localities in Asia Minor and elsewhere, there are still vast numbers remaining in the capital, and we regret to state that, amongst these, distress appears to be deepening, thus making demands upon the various benevolent societies with which they are unable to cope effectually, and presenting a serious problem for the consideration of the Government, with regard to the future. The Turkish Compassionate Fund alone is now giving daily rations of bread to upwards of 19,000 destitute mouths in Stamboul, on this side of the Golden Horn, and on the Bosphorus. The local managers of this and have established distributing centres at

to take places for which they were specially adapted. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be found that they were now getting a good deal more promotion, and that in future years they would get still more than they ever had done before. With regard to brigade depots, he did not think they had had their full trial. A great number of them were still not constituted, and it was quite open to question whether they had not been considerably over officered. (Hear, hear.) He thought it might be possible to do with less, and that some of the captains would be better with their regiments; but with respect to the paymasters, they would be attached to the brigade depot and have the payment of the district; and they would gradually take over the duties of staff officers of pensioners. The cavalry colonels who had been appointed to brigade depots were very few in number, and it would be very hard, indeed, to say that a cavalry colonel should not have command of one of these depots. It should be remembered that Aldershot was very recently commanded by a cavalry officer, Sir Hope Grant, and that General Scarlett was notorious for his knowledge of every branch of the service. Of course the cavalry officers who were appointed were expected to do their duty, and if they did not they would be superseded; but all accounts agreed in being perfectly satisfied with the way in which the duties were being discharged. With regard to the very grave question raised by the hon. member for Longford, it must not be supposed that it had been neglected. After taking the best advice he could get he (Mr. Hardy) was not prepared to go further into the question of organisation with the view of making those changes to which the hon. gentleman adverted. There was a great deal of misapprehension in the belief that our army was immensely over-officered. He found from a return which had been furnished to him that in England the proportion of officers to men in the battalions on the peace establishment was 1 to 26, on the war establishment 1 to 35. In France it was, on the peace establishment 1 to 24, war establishment 1 to 64; in Germany, peace establishment 1 to 28, war establishment 1 to 45; in Austria, peace establishment 1 to 27, war establishment 1 to 52; in Italy peace establishment 1 to 20, war establishment, 1 to 32; in America, peace establishment 1 to 17, war establishment 1 to 28. The hon. member said that if we had the four companies instead of the eight we should diminish the number of non-commissioned officers. Now it was a most remarkable thing that in Germany, where they had the four-company system, the proportion of non-commissioned officers was enormous as compared with ours. There were 7 per cent. non-commissioned in the English army, as compared with 11·97 per cent. in the German. In the foreign armies the staff office rs were not taken away from the regiments, whereas in England they were. In the foreign armies there was a large number of civilians employed with respect to pay, feeding, clothing and soon—duties which in England were attended to by officers; and when the officials connected with the German army were counted, it would be found that the difference between the German and the English armies was almost infinitesimal. It was one officer to 23·3 in Germany, and one to 22·5 in England. These figures tended to show that this question of officer was only one of distribution. It had been supposed that the great successes of the German army were owing to its enormous companies—250 men. The English officer who attended the German manœuvres last year saw nothing to lead him to think that the organization of the German company had any advantages over our own; on the contrary he could not but believe that our company would extend, diminish or change its front easier than the German, provided that the officers and men were equally efficient in both cases. But then another question was raised—the German army was formed by conscription, and included in the ranks men of all classes, including those of much greater education and intelligence than our own. Our soldiers were men who enlisted very young, who had not much experience, and who, although they would go anywhere they were led, must have some wiser heads than their own, and some men of a different class to their own, to carry them through the dangers which were brought. (Hear, hear.) Therefore he thought we ought not to place too much reliance in the example of Germany. He knew there were many German officers who thought that their formation was too unwieldy, and Sir Garnet Wolseley was opposed to it.

Lord Elcho said that at a meeting of the United Service Institution it was agreed that the existing unit of the English company should be maintained, and that the new form of attack would in success result in confusion, and in retreat would end in disaster.

Sir H. Havelock contended that the average effective service of soldiers in India was seven years, after which he could be utilised in the reserve; if, however, his service in India extended over a longer period he would be of no use to us when he came home. He thought that by offering a small bounty to regiments going to India they would be glad to serve there for that time, and would save our Eastern Empire the great expense of short service.

THE EASTERN DEBATE IN THE LORDS

The *Times* (March 8) says:—"The Duke of Argyll, Lord Hammond, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Derby are agreed upon two points. The first is that our main object remains precisely the same as it was in 1854—namely, the improvement of the condition of the populations of European Turkey. Lord Hammond very properly included the Mahomedan population. For Europe would be acting on the very principle she condemns in the Turks if she were to look solely to the welfare of the Christians. The civilisation of Europe is expanding over the fair regions of European Turkey, and our great object must be to see that the expansion is assisted, and is not unjust and one-sided. The second fact on which the Peers are practically agreed is that Turkey, for the purposes of this object, is, in the Duke of Somerset's phrase, 'gone.' Never, it may surely be said, has a decaying Power had more favourable chances even to the last. Lord Derby recounted yesterday the manner in which this country had done everything short of war, and, 'what is the same thing, the menace of war,' to afford her one more opportunity. History, perhaps, will say that a firmer interference with the so-called 'independence' of Turkey after the Crimean war, a bolder acceptance of the responsibilities which by that war we undertook, was the only course by which the present difficulty could have been averted. Turkey has never shown the slightest capacity throughout her long history for assimilating the Christian populations, and the only practicable policy, if her dominion was to be maintained, was some such assertion of authority on the part of Europe as we exercise over the native states of India. Perhaps this might in some degree have been asserted after the Crimean war. At the Constantinople Conference it was too late; and such a policy is now gone by, at least with respect to European Turkey, for ever. The result is, as Lord Derby points out that Europe is face to face with a new problem of the gravest perplexity; but the first condition for solving it is to recognise that it is new, and not to attempt a recurrence to any of the expedients which have been found, by such a lamentable experience, to be ineffectual."

The *Morning Post* thinks: "It is not easy to understand what practical object the Duke of Argyll had in view in yesterday calling the attention of the House of Lords to the Treaties of 1856. If it was his intention to insult a Power which has been overthrown, to rake up all the charges that have been brought against it, and to exult over its defeat, he did all of these things. To say that his conduct was the reverse of magnanimous would be to convey a reproach to which the Duke of Argyll could not be sensitive. No thanks are due to the Duke of Argyll for his admission that England has a right to resist the terms of peace which Russia has imposed upon Turkey. Coming from his lips it is an empty platitude. If Russia had made such a statement as the Duke of Argyll cared, with the world have nothing to fear from British resistance. The whole tenour of his speech was a defence of the iniquitous part which Russia has played, a congratulation as the success which has attended it, and an encouragement to go on in the same line. The result of such a policy would be that the Eastern Question would be settled in the interests of Russia. Lord Derby objected to that; and it is to be hoped that the Government will show itself determined. The policy of neutrality has been carried out to the extremest point."

The *Observer* finds it pleasant to turn from the self-humiliation of the Duke of Argyll to the statesmanlike utterances of the Earl of Carnarvon. And here it is impossible to avoid an expression of regret that at this crisis the noble Lord should not be still strengthening the Cabinet. We cannot at all fall at the feet of Russia and worship the Czar as the Duke of Argyll does, and Lord Carnarvon strongly expresses the national sentiment when he denounces her arrogance to "one great colossal Power overshadowing Europe." That is the immediate danger. What the statesmanship of Europe is now called upon to provide is a substitute for the ascendancy which for the moment Russia has established in Eastern Europe. Nobody seriously believes, not even the Duke of Argyll, that the present Government will be found co-operating in stifling the liberties of the subject races in European Turkey. And when the interest of Russia in liberal institutions is compared with that of England is a far fetch to refer the philanthropic eulogists of the Czar to his Polish subjects, and to consider how far the Turkish Constitution might be followed with advantage in his own Empire. We have no fear that the voice of England will be raised in favour of a retrograde policy. But we do trust that in the work of reconstruction the liberty of the subject races will be secured as effectually against Russian ambition as against Turkish misrule, and that if Europe consents to the extinction of a Power which has so long been a barrier to the encroachments of a Northern barbarism, it will at least find the means of creating a powerful and permanent substitute."

The *Standard* "fears that those persons are doomed to fresh disappointment who have been flattering themselves that the designation, 'Preliminaries of Peace' is a proof of the conciliatory temper of the Russian Government. We shall be surprised if, in the middle of this month, when ratifications have been exchanged at St. Petersburg, the term 'Preliminaries' be not dropped for the more decisive appellation of Treaty. The important question is not how the arrangements forced upon Turkey by Russia are to be submitted to the signatories of the Treaties of Paris and London, but how much of these arrangements are to be submitted and whether they contain anything which it is impossible even for us to discuss. It is said that Russia now favours a Congress, to be held at Berlin, with Prince Bismarck in the presidential chair; and our Berlin correspondent telegraphs to us that, under pressure from St. Petersburg, the German Chancellor has consented to fill the post. The place and the president are unimpeachable; but the Congress itself is more open to criticism. Russia, Germany, and Austria possess this advantage, if advantage it be, that Prince Gortschakoff, Prince Bismarck, and Count Andrassy could act, substantially as well as formally, as their plenipotentiaries. We, on the contrary, might give our representative the title of plenipotentiary: but none the less would he be wanting in that character. Had a conference been held at Baden Baden, Lord Lyons would have represented England, and would have to accept each separate proposal *ad referendum*. It is probable that if there were held a Congress at Berlin there might be difficulties in the way of a ding Lord Lyons to represent this country, seeing that the Crown has already a singularly able representative in that capital. Should the Congress meet, and under the conditions at present contemplated, it will be for the Government to decide how it should be represented. But even if Lord Derby or Lord Beaconsfield himself were to undertake the office, he could no more be sent with absolute powers than was Earl Russell sent with absolute powers to the Conference of Vienna. These are difficulties of etiquette and convenience which could, as a matter of course, be successfully grappled with. But is it desirable that England should encourage the assembling of a Congress? What would be its duties, its aims, its responsibilities? Technically they would be to abolish so much of the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of London as is incompatible with that portion of the Russian demands which Europe does not propose to veto. Practically they would be to discover what are the points in the preliminaries of San Stefano which this Power or that seriously objects to. But this discovery can be made without a Congress, whereas if the Congress meets to decide how much of the Treaties of Paris and London remains, it will not be long in perceiving that nothing of them remains."

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1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
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4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

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